(c) the steps being taken to meet the entire requirement of hydel power and the target date fixed for accomplishing the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The installed hydel capacity in the 9 peninsular States of India is 16935.1 MW. Hydro Power Generation in these 9 States in 2007-08 was higher than the targets except Chhattisgarh. However, in 2008-09, hydro power generation in five States namely Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Kerala, Gujarat and Maharashtra has so far been less than the targets fixed (upto November, 2008). A comparative statement of targets / achievements of hydro power generation during the years 2007-08 and 2008-09 (upto November, 2008) is given below:-

Name of State	2007-08			2008-09 (upto November, 2008)		
	Target (MU)	Achievement (MU)	%	Target (MU)	Achievement (MU)	%
Gujarat	5356	5672.49	105.9	4517	2143.14	47.45
Madhya Pradesh	5900	6169.50	104.6	4673	3485.28	74.58
Chhattisgarh	353	262.65	74.4	283	217.23	76.76
Maharashtra	5467	6236.11	114.1	3824	3375.75	88.28
Andhra Pradesh	8163	9872.46	120.9	6360	5995.49	94.27
Karnataka	12234	14785.03				
120.9	8286	9297.23	112.20			
Kerala	6844	8424.53	123.1	4856	4285.59	88.25
Tamil Nadu	4491	6432.83	143.2	3138	4031.18	128.46
Orissa	5664	7874.84	139.0	4289	4204.55	98.03

(c) The main reasons for shortfall in hydel power generation during 2008-09 (upto November, 2008) in some of the States is on account of less rainfall during the monsoon. Since the generation from a hydro power station mainly depends upon the water flows, lower rainfall in the catchment areas results in lower water availability and consequently lower generation. Shortfall in hydro generation is being compensated by increasing generation from Thermal Power Stations to the best possible extent.

Slippage in power target

1520. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's power targets are expected to slip by at least 20 per cent, over the next four years; and

(b) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to combat power shortages and growing power theft, which are significant bottlenecks to India's growth plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The following steps have been initiated to improve overall availability of power as well as to prevent power theft;

(i) Addition of generation capacity of over 78,700 MW in the 11th Plan, out of which projects aggregating 11,322 MW have been commissioned;

(ii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW capacity each under tariff based competitive bidding route;

(iii) Harnessing surplus captive power into the grid;

(iv) Strengthening and improving of sub-transmission system in the States under Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) as a major steps towards reduction of Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses. The AT&C losses which stood at 37.2% on All India level are likely to be reduced to 15% at the end of 11th Plan;

(v) Strengthening of inter-State and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power; and

(vi) Promoting demand side management, energy efficiency and energy conservation measures.

Losses of State Electricity Boards

1521. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is aware that most of the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) are incurring huge losses due to inefficient administration, etc.;

(b) if so, the details of the losses incurred by SEBs during the last year and the current year, so far, State-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to take any steps in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Power Finance Corporation (PFC) publishes an Annual Report on Performance of State Power Utilities. The Report covers State Power Utilities (State Electricity Boards / unbundled utilities/ Power Departments) and private distribution companies created as a result of reform measures. The report is compiled on the basis of data given in the audited annual accounts of SEBs/ unbundled utilities and Annual Resource Plans submitted by the State Power Departments to the Planning Commission. Till now, audited annual accounts up to 2006-07 are available with PFC. The details of the losses incurred by the utilities in State Power Sector (SEBs / unbundled utilities / Power Departments) and private distribution companies for the year 2005-06 and 2006-07 is given in the enclosed Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The condition of State Power Sector (SEBs/ unbundled utilities/ Power Departments) and private distribution companies were critical mainly due to distorted tariff structure, low plant load factor (PLF), high transmission and distribution losses, etc. The Government launched following major initiatives to improve the financial condition of the State Power Sector (SEBs/ unbundled utilities/ Power Departments) to make them competitive and viable: